

成都七中高 2023 届高三上期半期考试文科参考答案

一.选择题

1.C 2.D 3.C 4.B 5.B 6.C 7.B 8.A 9.D
10.A 11.D 12.D

二.填空题

13. $\frac{1}{6}$ 14. $\frac{1}{4}$ 15. $(0, \frac{1}{e^2})$ 16. $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$

三.解答题(解答应写出文字说明、证明过程或演算步骤)

17.解:(I) $\because b \cos C - c \cos B = \sqrt{2}a$, 由正弦定理: $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$,

$$\therefore 2R \sin B \cos C - 2R \sin C \cos B = 2\sqrt{2}R \sin A,$$

$$\therefore \sin B \cos C - \sin C \cos B = \sqrt{2} \sin A, \text{ 又 } A = \frac{\pi}{4}, \dots\dots\dots 2\text{分}$$

$$\therefore \sin(B - C) = 1. \dots\dots\dots 6\text{分}$$

(II)由(I)可知: $B - C = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 且 $B + C = \pi - A = \frac{3\pi}{4}$, 解得 $B = \frac{5\pi}{8}$, $C = \frac{\pi}{8}$,

$$\text{又 } a = \sqrt{2}, A = \frac{\pi}{4}, \text{ 则由正弦定理 } \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = 2, \dots\dots\dots 8\text{分}$$

$$\therefore b = 2 \sin B, c = 2 \sin C, \text{ 又 } \sin \frac{5\pi}{8} = \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8}) = \cos \frac{\pi}{8}, \dots\dots\dots 10\text{分}$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \times 2 \sin B \times 2 \sin C = \sqrt{2} \sin \frac{5\pi}{8} \sin \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{8} \cos \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{2}. \dots\dots\dots 12\text{分}$$

18.解:(I)经计算 $\bar{t} = 3, \bar{y} = 36, \dots\dots\dots 2\text{分}$

$$\sum_{i=1}^5 (t_i - \bar{t})(y_i - \bar{y}) = 68, \sum_{i=1}^5 (t_i - \bar{t})^2 = 10, \sum_{i=1}^5 (y_i - \bar{y})^2 = 480, \dots\dots\dots 4\text{分}$$

$$\text{由 } r = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^5 (t_i - \bar{t})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^5 (t_i - \bar{t})^2 \sum_{i=1}^5 (y_i - \bar{y})^2}} = \frac{68}{\sqrt{10 \times 480}} = \frac{68}{40\sqrt{3}} \approx \frac{68}{69.2} \approx 0.98,$$

则 y 与 t 相关程度很强.6分

$$\text{(II) 由(I) 可得 } \hat{b} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^5 (t_i - \bar{t})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum_{i=1}^5 (t_i - \bar{t})^2} = \frac{68}{10} = 6.8, \dots\dots\dots 8\text{分}$$

$$\therefore \hat{a} = \bar{y} - \hat{b}\bar{t} = 36 - 6.8 \times 3 = 15.6, \dots\dots\dots 9\text{分}$$

$$\therefore y \text{ 与 } t \text{ 的回归直线方程为 } y = 6.8t + 15.6. \dots\dots\dots 10\text{分}$$

又 2025 年对应的代号 $t = 9$, 则 $y = 6.8 \times 9 + 15.6 = 76.8$,

$\therefore$ 该种商品 2025 年的销售收入大约为 76.8 万元.12分

19.(I) 证明: $\because DE \perp A_1D, DE \perp DC, A_1D \cap CD = D,$

$\therefore DE \perp$ 平面 A_1DC ,2分

$\therefore DE \perp A_1C$, 又 $\because A_1C \perp CD, CD \cap DE = D,$

$\therefore A_1C \perp$ 平面 $BCDE$,

$\therefore A_1C \perp BD$5分

(II) 解: 由 $A_1C \perp CD$, 得 $A_1C = \sqrt{4^2 - 2^2} = 2\sqrt{3}$,

由 $A_1C \perp$ 平面 $BCDE$, 得 $A_1C \perp CB, A_1C \perp CE$,

在梯形 $BCDE$ 中, $BE = \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{5}$,

在 $\triangle A_1CB$ 中, $A_1B = \sqrt{(2\sqrt{3})^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{21}$, 在 $\triangle A_1CE$ 中, $A_1E = \sqrt{(2\sqrt{3})^2 + (2\sqrt{2})^2} = 2\sqrt{5}$,

$\therefore$ 在 $\triangle A_1EB$ 中, 由余弦定理得 $\cos \angle A_1EB = \frac{1}{5}$, 则 $\sin \angle A_1EB = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5}$,

$$\therefore S_{\triangle A_1EB} = \frac{1}{2} A_1E \times BE \sin \angle A_1EB = 2\sqrt{6}, \dots\dots\dots 7\text{分}$$

作 $MH \perp CD$ 于 H , 则 $MH \perp$ 平面 $BCDE$, $MH = \frac{1}{2} A_1C = \sqrt{3}$, 又 $S_{\text{梯形} BCDE} = 5$,

$$\therefore V_2 = V_{M-BCDE} = \frac{1}{3} S_{\text{梯形} BCDE} \cdot MH = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{3}, \dots\dots\dots 9\text{分}$$

$\because A_1C \perp CB, DC \perp CB, A_1C \cap CD = C, \therefore BC \perp$ 平面 A_1CD .

$$\text{又 } S_{\triangle MC A_1} = \frac{1}{2} S_{\triangle DC A_1} = \sqrt{3}, \quad CB = 3,$$

$$\therefore V_1 = V_{A_1-BMC} = V_{B-MCA_1} = \frac{1}{3} S_{\triangle MCA_1} \cdot CB = \sqrt{3}, \dots\dots\dots 11 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore \frac{V_1}{V_2} + S = \frac{3}{5} + 2\sqrt{6}. \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{分}$$

20.(I)解：设抛物线的方程为 $y^2 = 2px (p > 0)$ ，则焦点 $F(\frac{p}{2}, 0)$ ，又知直线 $l: x - y + 2 = 0$ ，

$$\therefore \text{焦点} F \text{到直线} l \text{的距离} d = \frac{|\frac{p}{2} - 0 + 2|}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}, \text{解得} p = 2,$$

$$\therefore \text{抛物线的方程为} y^2 = 4x. \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{分}$$

(II)证明：易知 $k_1 \neq 0$ ，设直线 l_1 的方程为 $x = my + 1$ ，

$$\text{联立} \begin{cases} x = my + 1 \\ y^2 = 4x \end{cases}, \text{化简得} y^2 - 4my - 4 = 0,$$

$$\text{由} \Delta = 16m^2 + 16 > 0 \text{恒成立，可得} \begin{cases} y_1 + y_2 = 4m \\ y_1 \cdot y_2 = -4 \end{cases}, \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{分}$$

设 $M(x_3, y_3), N(x_4, y_4)$,

$$\text{由} k_{AM} = \frac{y_3 - y_1}{x_3 - x_1} = \frac{4}{y_3 + y_1}, \text{得直线} AM \text{方程为} y - y_1 = \frac{4}{y_3 + y_1}(x - x_1),$$

$$\text{即} 4x - (y_3 + y_1)y + y_3y_1 = 0, \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{分}$$

$$\text{由直线} AM \text{过} P(x_0, 0), \text{得} y_1y_3 = -4x_0, \text{同理} y_2y_4 = -4x_0. \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore k_2 = \frac{4}{y_3 + y_4} = \frac{4}{-\frac{4x_0}{y_1} + (-\frac{4x_0}{y_2})} = \frac{y_1y_2}{-x_0(y_1 + y_2)} = \frac{1}{mx_0}. \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore \frac{k_1}{k_2} = \frac{\frac{1}{m}}{\frac{1}{mx_0}} = x_0, \text{即} \frac{k_1}{k_2} - x_0 = 0.$$

$$\text{故} \frac{k_1}{k_2} - x_0 \text{为定值} 0. \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{分}$$

21.解：(I) $\because f(x) = xe^x - x - \ln x (x > 0)$,

$$\therefore f'(x) = (x+1)e^x - 1 - \frac{1}{x} (x > 0), \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{分}$$

$\therefore f'(1) = 2e - 2, f(1) = e - 1$, 则切线方程为 $y - (e - 1) = (2e - 2)(x - 1)$,

$\therefore$ 函数 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 处的切线方程为 $(2e - 2)x - y - e + 1 = 0$ 4分

(II) 由 $f(x) = xe^x - a(x + \ln x) \geq 0$ 对 $x > 0$ 恒成立, 即 $f(x) = xe^x - a \ln(xe^x) \geq 0$ 对 $x > 0$ 恒成立, 设 $t(x) = xe^x$, 则 $t(x) > 0$,

$\therefore t - a \ln t \geq 0$ 对 $t > 0$ 恒成立, 即 $\frac{1}{a} \geq \frac{\ln t}{t}$ 对 $t > 0$ 恒成立, 6分

设 $g(t) = \frac{\ln t}{t} (t > 0)$, 则 $g'(t) = \frac{1 - \ln t}{t^2} (t > 0)$,

由 $g'(t) > 0$, 得 $0 < t < e$, 由 $g'(t) < 0$, 得 $t > e$,

$\therefore g(t)$ 在 $(0, e)$ 单调递增, 在 $(e, +\infty)$ 单调递减,

$\therefore g(t)_{\max} = g(e) = \frac{1}{e}, \therefore \frac{1}{a} \geq \frac{1}{e}$, 又 $a > 0$, 则 $0 < a \leq e$.

$\therefore a$ 的取值范围为 $(0, e]$ 8分

证明: (III) 取 $a = e$, 由 (II) 可知: $xe^x \geq e(x + \ln x)$, 即 $e^{x + \ln x - 1} \geq (x + \ln x)$.

令 $x + \ln x = m$, 可知 $e^{m-1} \geq m$, 当且仅当 $m = 1$ 时, 等号成立. 10分

取 $m = \frac{2k+1}{2k-1} (k \geq 1, k \in \mathbb{N}^*)$, 得 $e^{\frac{2k+1}{2k-1}-1} > \frac{2k+1}{2k-1}$,

即 $e^{\frac{2}{2k-1}} > \frac{2k+1}{2k-1} (k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n)$,

$\therefore e^{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2}{2k-1}} > \frac{3}{1} \times \frac{5}{3} \times \frac{7}{5} \times \dots \times \frac{2n+1}{2n-1} = 2n+1$ 12分

22. 解: (I) 已知圆 $C_1: (x-3)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 5$, 得 $x^2 + y^2 - 6x - 4y + 8 = 0$, 2分

$\therefore x = \rho \cos \theta, y = \rho \sin \theta$,

$\therefore \rho^2 - 6\rho \cos \theta - 4\rho \sin \theta + 8 = 0$ 为圆 C_1 的极坐标方程. 5分

(II) 方法一: $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 可得 $\rho^2 - 5\sqrt{2}\rho + 8 = 0$, 解得 $\rho_1 = \sqrt{2}$ 或 $\rho_2 = 4\sqrt{2}$, 7分

$\therefore |AB| = \rho_2 - \rho_1 = 3\sqrt{2}$.

又 $\because r = \sqrt{5}$, 则 $d = \sqrt{r^2 - \left(\frac{|AB|}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{5 - \frac{9}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, 9分

$\therefore S_{\Delta C_1 AB} = \frac{1}{2} |AB| d = \frac{1}{2} \times 3\sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$ 10分

方法二：直线 $C_2: \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 化为直角坐标方程为 $x - y = 0$, 7分

圆心 $C(3, 2)$ 到直线 AB 的距离 $d = \frac{|3-2|}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, 由半径 $r = \sqrt{5}$, 8分

$\therefore |AB| = 2\sqrt{r^2 - d^2} = 3\sqrt{2}$, 9分

$\therefore S_{\Delta C_1 AB} = \frac{1}{2}|AB|d = \frac{1}{2} \times 3\sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$ 10分

$$23. \text{解: (I) } f(x) = |x+1| - |x-2| = \begin{cases} 3, & x > 2, \\ 2x-1, & -1 \leq x \leq 2, \\ -3, & x < -1. \end{cases}$$

当 $x > 2$ 时, $f(x) = 3 > 2$ 成立; 2分

当 $-1 \leq x \leq 2$ 时, $f(x) = 2x-1 > 2$, 则 $\frac{3}{2} < x \leq 2$; 3分

当 $x < -1$ 时, $f(x) = -3 < 2$ 不合题意, 4分

综上, $f(x) > 2$ 的解集为 $(\frac{3}{2}, +\infty)$ 5分

$$(II) f(x) = |x+1| - 2|x-m| = \begin{cases} -x+2m+1, & x > m, \\ 3x+1-2m, & -1 \leq x \leq m, \\ x-2m-1, & x < -1 \end{cases}$$

由 $f(x) = 0$, 解得 $x_1 = 2m+1, x_2 = \frac{2m-1}{3}$, 则 $|x_2 - x_1| = \left| \frac{-4m-4}{3} \right| = \frac{4}{3}(m+1)$, 7分

又 $f(x)_{\max} = f(m) = m+1$,

$\therefore S_{\Delta} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{3}(m+1)(m+1) = \frac{2}{3}(m+1)^2 \leq 54$, 9分

解得 $-10 \leq m \leq 8$, 又 $m > 0$, 则 $0 < m \leq 8$,

$\therefore m$ 的取值范围是 $(0, 8]$ 10分